(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some districts have been declared as minority dominant in this work;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) which department has been assigned the responsibility to implement these recommendations; and

(0 the details of the action to be taken and budget allocation to be made for implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. R. ANTULAY): (a) to (f) A statement regarding the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, has been laid on the Table of the House on 31.08.2007. 90 districts have been identified as Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs), details of which are available on the website *www.minorityaffairs.gov.in*. Yet, the list is herein enclosed as Statement. *{See* below) Budgetary provisions are made by the Ministries/Departments concerned responsible for implementation of the decisions. Ministry of Minority Affairs, apart from being responsible for implementation of a number of decision, is also the nodal ministry for coordination and monitoring.

Statement

List of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)

S1.N 0.	State 2 Andaman	District
(1	and Nicobar	3 Nicobar
1		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
9.	Assam	North Cachar Hills
10.	Assam	Kokrajhar
11.	Assam	Dhubri
12.	Assam	Goalpara
13.	Assam	Bongaigaon
14.	Assam	Barpeta
15.	Assam	Darrang
16.	Assam	Marigaon
17.	Assam	Nagaon
18.	Assam	Cachar
19.	Assam	Karimganj
20.	Assam	Hailakandi
21.	Assam	Kamrup

1	2	3
22.	Bihar	Araria
23.	Bihar	Kishanganj
24.	Bihar	Purnia
25.	Bihar	Katihar
26.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
27.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
28.	Bihar	Darbhanga
29.	Delhi	North East
30.	Haryana	Gurgaon
31.	Haryana	Sirsa
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh(Ladakh)
33.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
34.	Jharkhand	Gumla
35.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
36.	Jharkhand	Pakaur
37.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
38.	Karnataka	Bidar
39.	Kerala	Wayanad
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
41.	Maharashtra	Buldana
42.	Maharashtra	Washim
43.	Maharashtra	Hingoli
44.	Maharashtra	Parbhani
45.	Manipur	Senapati
46.	Manipur	Tamenglong
47.	Manipur	Churachandpur
48.	Manipur	Ukhrul
49.	Manipur	Chandel
50.	Manipur	Thoubal
51.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
52.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
53.	Mizoram	Mamit
54.	Sikkim	North
55.	Orissa	Gajapati
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad

1	2	3
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
77.	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar
78.	Uttaranchal	Hardwar
79.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
80.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
81.	West Bengal	Maldah
82.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
83.	West Bengal	Birbhum
84.	West Bengal	Nadia
85.	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas
86.	West Bengal	Barddhaman
87.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar
88.	West Bengal	Howrah
89.	West Bengal	North 24-Parganas
90.	West Bengal	Kolkata

Recommendations of Sachar Committee

1011. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is one of the Sachar Committee's recommendation that madarsas be linked with the higher secondary school boards and the degrees from these madarsas be recognized for eligibility in civil and banking examinations;

(b) whether the above recommendation has been accepted;

(c) if so, whether any measures have been taken so far to implement the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not accepting the recommendation and also for not taking up the accepted recommendation for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) As reported by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, University Grants Commission (UGC) has been requested to work out the modalities so that all universities could be encouraged to recognize qualifications from madarsas, for the purposes of enrolment, on the pattern followed by Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia University and Jamia Hamdard University, in appropriate courses and programmes of study. Similarly, a committee of experts of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and

the Council of Board of School Education (COBSE) has been set up to develop a mechanism of equivalence of State Madarsa Board certificates for equating these with classes X and **XII.**

Standard Solar Power Equipments

1012. SHRI BALAVANT*ALIAS* BALAPTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL WAS:
SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether availability of standard solar power equipments for house-hold applications is matching the purchasing power of common man;

(b) the estimated demand by the end of the Ninth and Eleventh Five Year Plans, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the subsidy to consumers;

(d) Government's encouragement for users and manufactures; and

(e) the status on standardization in terms of capacity of solar heaters, and other equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing several schemes to popularize solar energy equipments, including use for house hold applications. In view of the high initial cost of the solar energy systems and devices, Central Financial Assistance is provided in the form of capital or interest subsidy. Apart from this, several fiscal and promotional incentives are also available.

(b) 6,50,000 sq. of collector areas for solar water heating system; 5,25,000 solar cookers; 4,79,869 solar lanterns; 2,23,595 solar home systems' 46,186 solar state lights; 4500 solar pumps; and 3783 k Wp capacity power plants were installed up to the end of the Ninth Plan. For the 11 th Plan period, a target of 5 million sq. m. of collector area for solar heating system; 20,000 soalre cookers; and 50 MW solar photovoltaic systems has been set by the Ministry. No State-wise allocations are made.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Apart from financial and fiscal incentives, publicity and awareness campaigns are organized. Some State Governments are providing rebate in property tax and electricity traiff to the users of solar water heaters. Soft loans are also available for the manufactures for up-gradation of technology, besides rebate in excise and customs duties.

(e) The Bureau of Indian Standards have issued certain standards for solar cookers, flat plate collectors for solar water heating systems and solar photovoltaic modules. In add ition, performanes specifications for solar home systems, solar street lights and solar lanterns have also been announced.

Scheme for solar energy system

1013. SHRI B.S.GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for installation of effective solar energy system, especially in rural areas; for domestic use and lighting;